

35,000 U.S. TROOPS SENT OVER RHINE



The Evening World.

Weather—Probable showers to-night; cloudy Saturday.

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GERMANY MUST PAY, BIG FOUR REPLY

LIEUT.-GEN BULLARD RETURNS; 11,900 ARMY FOLK AND FIFTY BRIDES HERE ON FIVE SHIPS

Hundred Nurses and Scores With Decorations on Board Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

MANY CASUALS COME.

Harrisburg, Panaman, Otsego and Santa Elena Other Transports Arriving To-Day.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, taken over from the Germans as a transport, arrived at Hoboken to-day from Brest with 5,470 army folks aboard, including the 131st Infantry, 160 nurses, the 25th Engineers, less Company C; the 33d Division Headquarters, 66th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Second Army; Brig. Gen. Tiemann L. Horn and Brig. Gen. Helmuth Hall.

The Kaiserin was just ahead of the Panaman, from Brest, and was followed also by the Harrisburg, Brest; the Otsego, Bordeaux, and the Santa Elena, with a total of 11,951 troops and nurses on the five vessels.

Gen. Bullard was the first off the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. He was closely followed by orderlies with his luggage, who went through the crowd gathering on the pier as though they were a raiding party. It was explained that the general was making an energetic effort to get the first train to Washington.

There were fifty brides of soldiers on the ship, bound for every State in the Union except Utah and Nevada.

Gen. Bullard, who lives at No. 1317 Ruby Street, Woodhaven, L. I., was the first American soldier to bring back a bride who declared herself a German by descent, if not in sympathy. She was Marguerite Million and lived in Luxembourg until she met the sergeant as a member of the Army of Occupation on its way to Coblenz.

Muller was rescued from a gas attack by a French soldier named Million in the fighting in France last summer. When the Americans entered Coblenz one of the girls who throw flowers at them and marched beside the column was Marguerite Million; Muller learned her name and that she was a sister of his French rescuer. After that her statement that her father and mother were both born in Germany did not make the

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CLOSING TIME
7.30 P. M. Sharp
on Saturdays for
SUNDAY WORLD
WANT ADS.

Want Advertisements for The Sunday World must be in The World's Main Office on or before 7.30 Saturday evening.

Positively no Advertisements will be accepted after this time.

RICH WIDOW FOUND IN CLOSET, DIVORCE TESTIMONY SHOWS

Mrs. Martha Wallach Kridel Named in Suit Against Myron H. Oppenheim.

The story of how Mrs. Martha Wallach Kridel, society woman and host to the fortune of Isaac Wallach, one of the founders of Mount Sinai Hospital, was trapped in a closet in the apartment of Myron H. Oppenheim, prominent lawyer and owner of Shadowlawn, the summer residence of President Wilson, was related to-day to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum during trial of a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Jennie L. Oppenheim of the Hotel Netherlands.

Though not defending the suit, Oppenheim, who is one of the best known men in horse show and financial circles, was present in court, but when detectives began to relate how they found Mrs. Kridel in his apartment and released her from a closet when she became hysterical, he hurriedly left the court room.

Mrs. Kridel, who also had lawyers in court, did not make an appearance. She is a widow, whom the detectives described as exceptionally beautiful. Her husband Abraham M. Kridel, rich silk man, died several years ago, leaving her \$330,000 in life insurance and a fortune of nearly a million. She lives at No. 24 West 91st Street.

Mrs. Oppenheim told the court that in 1934 she was married to Oppenheim in San Francisco and that they were very happy until about two years ago, when the appearance of another woman in her husband's life estranged them. Oppenheim went to live at No. 207 West 56th Street, establishing himself in a luxurious apartment with maids and servants. The year before the separation Mrs. Oppenheim was the mistress of Shadowlawn, which Oppenheim purchased at a cost of several millions and then leased it as a summer home for President Wilson.

Detectives said that a few months after the separation of the couple they began to shadow Oppenheim, but not until the night of January 12 last, they testified, did they learn from Oppenheim's own maid that a "strange but beautiful woman was in his apartment." The detectives called up Mrs. Oppenheim and she sent her two brothers to join in a raid on the apartment.

One of the detectives, of small stature, was dressed as a messenger boy. He was permitted to enter the apartment with a fake telegram for "Mrs. Oppenheim." The maid espied the raiders standing in the dark hall and gave the alarm to her master. The party forcibly entered the apartment and found all the rooms save one unoccupied. That was Oppenheim's bedroom. They knocked, but

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ARMY BRIDES, GENERAL AND DECORATED HERO HERE TO-DAY



A GROUP OF FRENCH SCOTCH AND ENGLISH BRIDES.

POLICE HERO DIES IN MOTOR CRASH CHASING SPEEDER

"Sunny" Carbonelli Awarded Medal for Daring Fire Rescue in 1909.

Policeman Emil Carbonelli of Motorcycle Squad No. 2, who had a record of heroism in the Department, was killed to-day in an automobile smash-up at Fourth Avenue and 14th Street, Brooklyn.

Carbonelli was racing south in Fourth Avenue after a speeder going thirty miles an hour. At 14th Street an automobile going in the opposite direction cut in front of him to turn into a side street. It was too late for either to stop, and the motorcycle and automobile crashed together.

Carbonelli was thrown head first against a telephone pole. A passing police patrol automobile took him to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where he died within a few hours.

The machine which Carbonelli struck belonged to the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and was driven by George Walsh, a chauffeur, of No. 406 43d Street, Brooklyn. The machine was wrecked, but Walsh escaped injury. He is held on a charge of felonious assault.

Carbonelli was awarded a medal for heroic rescues he made of a woman and a baby in a fire in which seven lives were lost at No. 37 Spring Street on April 20, 1909. He built a platform of barrels which enabled him to reach the first balcony of a fire-escape, after which he climbed five stories while flames poured from every window and carried victims on his shoulders down a perpendicular fire-escape.

Carbonelli was known to his comrades in the Department as "Sunny" because of his cheerful disposition. He had been on the force since 1905, was married and lived at No. 713 Burke Avenue, the Bronx.

FOOD COST IN APRIL UP.
Retail Prices Advanced Four Per Cent. Over March.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Retail prices for food in the United States during April were 3 per cent. less than the high mark reached last December according to a statement to-day by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prices during the month, however, showed an advance of 4 per cent. over those in March.



LIEUT. GEN. BULLARD

BOMB PERILS U. S. LEGATION BUILDING IN COSTA RICA

Placed Near Entrance to Reception Room of San Jose Abode of Consul Chase.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—An attempt to destroy the American legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, by a bomb, was reported to the State Department to-day.

The bomb only broke glass in the legation's windows. Though it was placed near the entrance to the reception room it did not damage the building; it was stated.

Consul Benjamin J. Chase, in charge of the legation, is investigating.

SMITH'S FIRST REPRIEVE.

Grants Doomed Brooklyn Man Month's Stay.

ALBANY, May 23.—Gov. Smith announced to-day that he had granted a reprieve of one month to Alessandro Volero, who was to have been electrocuted next Thursday night.

Volero was convicted of murder in Kings County for his alleged participation in a gang feud in which three men were killed. His attorney appeared before the Governor and stated he had discovered new evidence, which he believed would change the verdict of the jury.

Volero was the leader of a Brooklyn gang that had fifty-three murders to its credit. He was convicted of killing Charles Lombardo and Nicholas Morrell, two Harlem gangsters, at Navy and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, in September, 1918.

\$25 Men's Suits, \$14.95
The "HUB" Clothing Corner, Broadway, corner Barclay Street (Opp. Woolworth Building), will sell to-day and Saturday, 2,000 men's and young men's lightweight suits in blues, browns, greens, grays and fancy mixtures; single or double breasted, form-fitting military style for young men; very latest models; some silk lined; all sizes. On special prices for to-day and Saturday, \$14.95 & \$17.95. Open Saturday night till 10. Hub Clothing, 116-118, cor. Barclay.

—Adv.



ADMIRAL JACKSON

SHIP BELIEVES LIGHT AT SEA WAS HAWKER'S

Vessel Reports Seeing Plane's Flash in Mid-Ocean Early Monday.

LONDON, May 23, (Associated Press).—The cableship Faraday reports that it sighted the red light of an airplane during the early hours of Monday, at 50 degrees, 28 minutes, north latitude and 30 degrees, west longitude, approximately midway between England and Newfoundland, and in the course which would have been followed by Harry G. Hawker, in his attempted flight between the American continent and Ireland.

LIMITED RECEIVERSHIP FOR NEW HAVEN DENIED

Federal Judge Manton Refuses Motion of Minority Stockholders.

Judge Martin T. Manton in an opinion filed to-day in the Federal District Court denied the motion made by Harold Norris and other minority stockholders for the appointment of a limited receiver to prosecute a liability and restitution suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and its former officers and directors.

FOOD FOR HEALTH.
Foster's Food Medicine builds strength.—Adv.

FLIGHT OF NC-4 STILL HELD UP BY ROUGH WEATHER

Reports From Ponta Delgada Dash Hopes of Read's "Hop" to Lisbon To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Rough seas to-day again held up the scheduled "hop off" of the NC-4 from Ponta Delgada for Lisbon.

A report to the Navy Department from Admiral Jackson filed at 6 o'clock this morning (Washington time) from the Azores said:

"NC-4 will not start to-day. Sea still too rough."

A report from Admiral Jackson at 4 o'clock said:

"Weather still unfavorable. Change expected in 12 to 18 hours. Sea still rough. Rain squalls threatened."

The weather forecast for the route of the NC-4, received from Admiral Jackson, said the weather probably would "become much better by Saturday morning."

Navy Department officials and experts have learned many valuable lessons already from the performance of the NC planes. They include the following:

1. That the hull construction of these planes, which enabled Commander J. H. Towers to weather a gale for forty-eight hours and make port after a cruise of 205 miles under his own power, was correct in theory, and its development will be continued.

2. That the multi-engine seaplane is entirely practicable, and that there is no reason why planes should not be built to carry six or eight engines.

3. That aerial navigation over the sea presents a great field for future development. The novel navigating instruments perfected for the transatlantic flight served their purpose well, but there is room for marked improvement. They never had been used before.

4. As seaplanes increase in size and carrying capacity, they will allow much more room for members of the crew to move about freely while the planes are in flight, and to repair a motor in the air. The hulls will be heavier and stronger.

Information has reached Washington that the British are figuring on the construction of a seaplane with a

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TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS
and you will find good digestion makes you feel—Adv.

AMERICANS PATROL RHINE WITH MANY ARMED LAUNCHES; BROWNING GUNS IN PLACE

American and Allied Forces Placed on Full War Footing—British Commander Visits Coblenz to Confer With American Commanders—Rantzau at Spa.

COBLENZ, May 23 (United Press).—Redistribution of American forces in the Coblenz bridgehead area, as a precautionary measure in the event the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, was practically completed to-day.

Movement of between 25,000 and 35,000 troops in motor trucks, from the west side to the east side of the Rhine, will be finished late to-day or to-morrow.

PARIS, May 23.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German Peace Delegation, is in Spa, Belgium, to-day in conference with the members of the German Government, preparing the final draft of the German counter-proposals to the Allied peace terms. It is not stated when he will return to Versailles.

Meantime, preparations are being rushed for a complete military occupancy of Germany should the Germans refuse to sign the Peace Treaty. Allied troops all along the Rhine have been ordered to reassume a war footing and be prepared for an instant advance. Gen. Sir William Robertson, former Chief of Staff of the British Army and now Commander in Chief of the British Army of Occupation, has hurried to American headquarters at Coblenz for a

conference with the American commanders.

Reports from Coblenz say the activity in American military circles is at fever heat. Artillery has been supplied with shrapnel and high explosive shells. Hundreds of light and heavy Browning machine guns have been posted at strategic points. For the first time since American occupancy observation balloons have been hoisted over the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. Scores of armed launches patrol the Rhine.

GERMANY WHOLLY TO BLAME; DESTROYED SHIPS AND MINES; MUST NOW PAY, SAY BIG FOUR

Demand for 4,000,000 Tons of Ships to Replace 13,000,000 Destroyed Called "Moderate"—Claims of Harshness Riddled.

PARIS, May 23 (Associated Press).—A categorical negative reply to the German note on the economic effect of the peace terms has been sent by the Allied Council to the German delegation. The reply characterizes the German note as exaggerated and says that it indicates failure to appreciate the enormity of the Germans' responsibility.

The Germans are reminded that "it is right that Germany, which was responsible for the origin of these calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity."

"Her hardships," the note continues, "will arise, not from the conditions of peace, but from the acts of those who provoked this prolonged war. Those who were responsible for the war cannot escape its just consequences."

ALLIES START OUT BY REFUTING GERMAN CLAIM.
The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were inadequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000, and it argues as though this were the total for which with diminished resources she will still be called upon to provide.

"This is not the case," says the reply, "the total population of Germany will be reduced by about 6,000,000 persons in the non-German territories which it is proposed to transfer. It is the needs of this

smaller aggregation that we are called upon to consider.

"Complaint is made in the German note that Germany is required to surrender her merchant tonnage, existing or in course of construction, and that a prior claim is made upon her shipbuilding capacity for a limited term of years.

"No mention, however, is made of the fact that a considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her unimpaired; and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesmen that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed upon her for the ruthless campaign which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she urged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile shipping of the world.

"As a partial offset against the twelve and three-fourths million tons of shipping sunk, it is proposed to transfer four million tons of German shipping. In other words, the shipping which it is proposed to take from Germany constitutes less than one-third of that which was thus wantonly destroyed.

"The universal shortage of merchant shipping is the result, not of the terms of peace, but of the action of Germany, and no surprise can reasonably be felt if she is called upon to bear a share—and it is a very moderate share—